WHOLE NO. 10,849.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Germania and City of Paris.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS

THE RUSSELL CABINET NOT TO KESIGN.

Mr. Gladstone Accepts the Small Vote and Au-

nounces a New Franchise Measure.

The Ministry Endorsed by Mr. Bright.

GERMANY STILL EXCITED FOR WAR

Austria and Italy Arrayed for the Conflict.

Sailing of the Italian Fleet from Genoa.

FRANCE AGITATED, BUT NEUTRAL

The Canadian Fisheries and Confederation.

REPORTS OF THE FENIAN INVASION.

Serious Panic on the London Stock Exchange and Paris Bourse.

Heaviest Decline in Mine Years on 'Change.

Advance in the Bank of England Rate of Interest.

THE MONEY MARKETS OF INDIA AFFECTED.

an steamship City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, which left Liverpool at noon on the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d of May, at five P. M., arrived at this port yester-

The news by the City of Paris is four days later.

A Mexican officer had arrived at Vienna upon a special absion from the Mexican government. He was the carer of a letter from the Emperor Maximilian, the pur-

orts for the month of March were £3,760,000 sterling in excess of March, 1866—while the increase on the first hree months of the year amounts to £11,355,000. Dr. Nixon, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh,

eland, died on the 29th April, from fever, after a few

Messra. Gurney and Manle, the royal commissioners to amaica, had arrived in England, but nothing official had transpired as to the nature of the report they would sub-mit of their investigations. The London Times anticipates the general verdict of the commissioners, viz:— First, that the proclamation of martial law was, during the first few days, warranted by paramount necessity next, that the outrages were preceded by symptoms of a rebellious and sanguinary spirit. That the execution of Gordon will be condemned as a reckless disregard of buman rights, and a decisive condemnation will be proofficers. Governor Eyre will be censured for having for severe measures had passed.

estimate of the commissioners, four hundred and thirty-sight rebels were shot in Jameica during martial law, about six hundred persons flogged, and one thousand

source of the peasantry burned down.

Earl Russell's Cabinet refused to regard their small only to remain in office, but to go on with the Franchise

ment in Great Britain.

An intense financial panic prevailed on the London Stock Exchange on the 30th of April. The 1st of May

An intense financial panic prevailed on the London Stock Exchange on the 30th of April. The last of May was observed as holiday on Change.

About ten o'clock on the morning of April 50 afre broke out in the "A" or central warehouse of a large block on the north side of Boundary street west, Liverpool, stated to be in the occupation of Resure. Dean and Mesers. Apranon, and containing cottos, jute and wheat. On the arrival of the fire brigade it was found that the fire had reignated in the fourth story, had already frored its way through the fifth and sixth floors, and was bursting through the roof. The cause of the disaster is unknown, and it is equally impossible at present to estimate the damage which has been seated the disaster is unknown, and it is equally impossible at present to estimate the damage which has been seated the floor on the proposed opening of Western Cains to the commerce of Europe, through the port of Rangson—a question which has been searcedly taken up by aimost every commercial body in the United Kingdom.

During the moith of April there sailed from Liverpool "under the Act," to the United States, 24 ships, with 16.009 passengers, of whom 24 were cabin and the remainder steerage; of the latter, 3,900 were English, 285 Ecotch, 9,277 Irish and 2.54 foreigners. To Canada there were two ships, with SI passengers, and the sailed of the provider of the Explanation of the sailed states, 24 ships, with 16.009 passengers, of whom 254 were cabin, and the remainder steerage; of the latter, 3,900 were English, 285 Ecotch, 9,277 Irish and 2.54 foreigners. To Canada there were two ships, with SI passengers and the sailed states, and the sailed stat

12th, 13th and 14th of April were all seized, even those addressed to official personages.

April and proceeded for Bremen. The Cuba reached Liverpool soon after

and the St. George off Queenstown on the afterno

The Hecla reached Liverpool on

on the 3d of May.

ids may still be easily upon that so, when you was a surprise or the production of the semination of the production of the semination of t in a position to arrive a largiciar view, or to ask the House to adopt any clear view, with rezard to fixing the day for going into committee on that bill. I have nothing cles to say so far as regards the question of Parliamentary reform, and the House will, therefore, be good enough to understand that I propose on Thursday, in Committee of Ways and Means, to make the usual financial statement: and I will venture to offer an observation on that subject, which is intended entirely for the convenience of the House, and which they will please to put in practice according as they see ft. The old and regular practice of the House, until quite recently, was this, that after the financial statement an opportunity was given to honorable members, rising inpretty quick succession one after the other, to put questions to the Minister with respect to any point requiring explanation. There was very great convenience in that practice, because it brought the whole matter into a very small compass, and enabled gentlemen to obtain at once whatever information they might desire. Of late years there has been a tendency to substitute for that a general debate upon the budget, and the consequence is that bonorable gentlemen have often great difficulty in putting their questions, and the whole matter or plan has gone forth to the country in a form less complete and less that bonorable gentlemen have often great difficulty in putting their questions, and the whole matter or plan has gone forth to the country in a form less complete and less convenient. Of course, I should not think of questioning the literacy, or offering any advice to bonorable gentlemen as to limiting the privileges of debate, in any way whatever; but I would respectfully submit that it would be for the convenience of the House if, after the financial statement, those members whose object is not to note into a general discussion, but to put quessions with a view to obtaining information, are allowed to take proceedence in obtaining such information. (Hear, hear, Th

forward, and to abstain from snatching a victory even if it be thrown in their way. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of sacrifeing an empty gratification now to reap a more enduring triumph hereafter. If the conservative party were to come into power while reform remains unsettled, they would not only be hampered by a difficulty which they could not solve, but they gould give the liberal opposition a bond of union which would soon heal old differences, and bring them back again to office with renewed vitality. There is, according to Mr. Bouverie, a fund of good sense in the House of Commons which would enable it to settle the reform question were it properly approached. We hope this entimate of the House will be approved by experience. One false start has been made, but luckily nobedy has yet been thrown out. Is it impossible that with the wisdom of experience, and a common desire to avoide the diagrace of another failure, a second attempt should be made leading to a more successful issue?

The London News congratulates the gountry on the fact that the next battle on reform must be fought by chiefs with visors up, and by froops with banners in the wind. In the next division it will be clearly known to all the world that liberals, who are counted up by a tory teller, have voted against a pure and simple, comprehensive and complete reform bill.

The London Star says the government is doing its dity in making one more appeal to the House of Commons; but if any further appeal be necessary, let it be made to the country.

The London Herald says it is now obvious that the extent, the manner and the time of settlement of the reform question rests with the conservative party.

an evasive answer to the Austrian proposes for describent.

No immediate rupture, however, between Austria and Prussat is expected, as Austria will submit her proposality to the Federal Det, by whom they will be referred to the special committee on the affairs of the inchies. The Vienna Press of the ist of May says that the negotiations between the Prussian Cabinet and a special agent of the Italian government continue.

The official Wiener Zeitung publishes a notice stating that an increased number of army surgeous is required, and setting forth the conditions upon which they will be accepted and the advantages they will enjoy while attached to the army.

The Situation in Italy.

THE YOUNG AND UNITED RINGDOM MALING BRADT FOR ACTION.

The attitude of Italy continued warline and created much uncasiness, specially in Paris, when war was regarded as very probable.

In a circular despatch to the Italian representatives General La Marmora says:—For some time past the Italian government and Parliament have been occupied with the administrative reorganization of the kingdom. The army was on a peace footing when he complications arose with Prussia. The government confined itself to the adoption of prudential measures, and no concentration of troops took place. At he moment, however, when the disarmament of Austria and Prussia was expected italy as braself disrectly measured by Austria, who increased her armaments and give them in Vonetta an overtly hostic character tearde us. It, therefore, became indispensable for the security of the kingdom that both the input and sea forces should be uncreased without delay. In taking the military measures required for the usefunce of the country the government has only acted in accordance with the file severament has only acted in accordance with the file says —A proclamation has been usued by the kingdom the fariumakes, and the colling under arms the collings on unimates fariumakes.

cver, is detached in Greek waters, but will be replaced almost immediately on that station by a smaller resset. The Gaeta is on its way from Naples. The steam correcte Principlina Clottide also forms part of the squadron, but its at present on its way to England with the crew of the steam ram Affondatore, now fitting out at Millwall on the Thames. Under present circumstances the government has acted most wisely in withdrawing that most magnificent ship as soon as positive from England, before any obstacles to her departure can be retired by the eventual outbreak of hemilities. The position occupied by the squadron is the key of the Adratic. The crews are duly put through the gun and small arms practice, and the precision of their firing at a range of 1,000 metres is entitled to the highest commendation.

A Paris letter asserts that at a Cabinet meeting at the Tuileries, on the 30th of April, it was determined to prevent Italy commencing a war of a garression against Austria, and to insist on the acceptance of Austria's proposal for a simultaneous disarranment.

There were runners in Paris of a probable European Congress. It is stated that Austria, Italy and Prussia were favorable to it.

THE LATEST PRON ITALY.

THE LATEST FROM STALT.

The Florence correspondent of the London Timer says there can be no doubt that the Hallan povernment desires war as the only means of estrication from an exceedingly false and difficult situation.

coedingly false and difficult situation.

OFINIONS OF THE MRITISH PRESS.

(From the London Times, May 1)

* * Constant experience has taught us that when nations arrive at the point of exaliation which Francia, Austria and Italy have now attained the advice of well meaning friends is little attended to. We have surrendered all hope that anything which can be urged by the government, the Francian to the press of Great Britain will arrest these dangerous gamesters in their insensate course or recall them to prudence and moderation. They seem driven on, not so much by hope as by fear, not so much by bright anticipations of the future as by inability any longer to endure the present. They cannot improve their finances, but they can bury the misery of the State under the still greater mass of private and individual misery, which war would create. With the wounds of centuries unbealed, with infant institutions which nothing but peace, industry and economy can force into existence, they threaten to invoice themselves in the waste and miseries of fruitless war. There is no prize that any one of the three Powers which are interchanging menaces could obtain that would compensate it for the enemanded part of the critis war would infine upon it, and a may well be that they would find, as the result of an examinating truggle, that they had ishored for the benefit of another Power, which, having been a calm, but not uninterested, spectator of the conflict, would carry off the prize for which the rivals were contending.

British North American Questions.

THE FISHERIES AND CONFEDERATION.

In the House of Commons on the 1st of May Mr. Oliphant asked the Secretary to the Admirally whether, in addition to the squadron of her Majesty's ships which has been sent to the North American fishing grounds, there are any colonial vessels engaged in protecting the siberies, and if so, what is their number, tourage, armament, and how they are officered.

At the request of Mr. G. H. Baring, who stated the cause of the absence of the Secretary to the Admiralty, the honorable gentleman said he would renew the question on another occasion.

Mr. Abushart asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had received intelligence of precedings in both houses of Legislature of Nors Scotts favorable to the confederation of the North American Provinces.

The Penians.

The Penians.
THE CAMPIDELLO FLARCO.
[From the London Times, May 2.]
At the existence to the Bay of Fundy, on its western lide, her a little golf cailed Tamanmagnody Bay, the northern shore of which is formed by the coast of New Brunsevice, and the mouthern by the coast of Maine. In it are neveral small balands periaming to the British territory, but hylps close to the American above. Along the indentations of this choice are some little towns, one of which—Eastport, exactly appears the sale of Camponials—contains perhaps 6.000 or 7.000 inhabitants. This frame is now the same of a Faring America.

sons tearing down gates and throwing them into the canal. As soon as he came up they attempted to drown him, but he struggled with his assallante till some persons came to his assistance, and succeeded in making two primmers, the rest of the party, numbering twelve or fourteen, having escaped by swimming across the canal.

Courteen, having escaped by swimming across the canal.

LOOKING FOR STEPHENS.

[Paris (May I) correspondence of London Star.]

A correspondent from Brest writes that as the Napoleon III, put into the harbor on her way out to New York, a gunboat belonging to the English navy cast anchor opposite the Vieux Fort. The Napoleon III, has on board the Head Centre Beephens, who sails in company with a very pretty looking young lady, whose fashionable attire bespeaks a French origin, and who excites considerable admiration among the younger portion of the passengers.

Serious Pinancial Pante.

Serious Financial Panie.

GREAT ALARM ON THE LOSDON STOCK EXCHANGE AND PARTS BOURSE—HEAVY FALL IN FOREIGN SECURITIES.

If your the London Times (city article), May 1.]

A state of panic greater than has been experienced at any time during the past nine years has prevailed in all the markets to-day (April 30). A further fall of 5 per cent in Italian stock, and of 11, per cent in French rentes, coupled with another heavy outflow of gold from the Bank of England, which euggests the early possibility of a movement of the rule of discount up to 7 per cent, have been the principal causes of the general oxiduates conditioned, and business has been adjourned till Wednesday (the Stock Exchange being closed tomorrow) under circumstances of intense any test of the consist, which closed on Saturday at 50% to %, opened at 50% to ½, touched 55%, went to 55%, and were finally quotest 50% to 18. For the new account in June the last price was 55% to 57. Bank stock left of at 242 to 244; reduced and new three per cents, 84% to 5%; India stock, 210 to 212; India bonds, 15s to 20s premium; and exchapter bills, March, 8s. to 30s discount; June, 5s. discount to par.

The discount demand has been active to-day, and on the Stock Exchange advances have been in increased requant at five per cent.

In foreign securities the only exceptions to the general decline have been Spanish passive and certificates, which are each ½, better, the former at 25% and the latter at 15%. Mexican is § lower at 15%, and the latter at 15%. Mexican is § lower at 10%, and Brazilian scrip ½ lower at 30% discount.

The last price from Paris this evening was 65f. 15c., showing a further decline of 11% per cent.

The sum of £106,000 in good was taken from the bank to day for the Continent, making a total of £21,600 withdrawn during the past three days.

American securities were included in the general decline. United Baise fire twenties closed at 65% a %; Hilliots Central shares, 78% a 79. Erles, 50%, s 11%.

On the let of Maylithers were no transactions as the S

THE LATEST FROM LONDON.

LIVERTONS, May 3, 1896.

The depression on the London and Paris Exchanges is unabated. The French renter full an additional three-quarters per cent on the 1d, closing firmer under a rumor of mediation by France, England and Russia in Germany. The rumor has not been conformed.

A Bombay telegram of April 25 reports a panic in the mothey markets of India, and that bills were generally unusuable. unushle.

The Sank of England to-day advanced its rate of in-terest to 7 per cent.

THE PANIC ON THE PARTS HOUSE.
The panic on the Parts Bourse was very severe on the oth of April. Repter closed at 65.15, a dealine of 1)4

Parise (April 29) correspondence of London Telegraph.) Yestenday the Bourse was again in a perfectly serfor state. Not even in the morat day of the Crimea was there so bed a feeting. On the other hand, purhase I may common some of your readers of 1 fell three hands for the series of persons in the reades has mad, "Wait, if there is a wait will outly be a every bright one, and with out interfere with our Exhibition."

Commercial Intelligence.

Council closed at 86% a % for money.

Council close at 86% a 86% for money.

United States five-twenties, 68 a 68%; Eric
40% a 50, lithnois Central shares, 77 a 78.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Monday and Tagashy were restricted a 10,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and experimental than been very dull and prices are generally 30 at 14, per ib. lower. Middling uplands a should be seen as the sales of the sal

Ashes quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet; small sales of pots at 33a. Schanged. Rice mactive. Ceffee quiet, but Roein unaltered; sales of fine American at 25c turpentine quiet at 45c. Petroleum duli reim ung at 2s, per gallon, without finding buyors.

Wheat firm and tending upward for fine. Flour hold for full rates. Sugar quiet, but firm. Coffee unchanged Tea in moderate demand at steady rates. Rice firm. Tallow quiet; P. Y. C. 47s. 3d. THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVEUFOCL, May 3—Evening.

COTTON.—The cales yesterday were 10,000 bales, nonket firmer and advanced Md. Sales to-day only 5,000
bales, the market being easier, with a declining tendency,
owing to the advance in the bank rate of interest to day
to 7 per cent.

BRAZIL.

DRIVEN BACK.

The mail steamship Oneida arrived at Southampton, England, May 2, with the Brazilian mail, one hundred and thirty-eight passengers, £52,651 in specie, four passages of damends and 3,217 packages of cargo, chiefly coffee and cetton.

The English squadron was at Montevideo.

A despatch from Rio Janeiro of the 9th of April cays:
There is no news of importance from the sect of war.
The lest catered the Upper Parsan on the 21st cit.
The Paraguayans have fortified a narrow position and planted there inners cannot for the purpose of depriving the allies of the support of their fleet.
It is reported from the Rio Grande that a force of Paraguayans had crossed the Parsan at Candelaria, driven back the allied vanguard, and were advancing to give

The London Times of the lat May has the following

ment-Anxious for His Trial-His De-fence to be Based on the Doctrine of State Rights-He has no Fear of a

Fortuges Morane, May 12, 1866.
Jeff Davis received the notice of the indicament to treason presented against him by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, recently in session in Norfolk, with something more than stoical indifference. On the contrary, he expressed biniself, as I am told, greatly pleased at the recult, and hoped that his care would now be soon decided. He shows himself in his conversation on the subject to have been perfectly sin ere in his avovals all along of an earnest thorough and searching character. His chief point of

Judge Sawyes, of the Fourth Platrist Court, yesheddy decided that the Military bill of the feat Log aliance was valid, notwithstanding it contained amonthment which never passed by Assembly, and one section repeals the status imposing a military poil tax.

The local woolien mills are running to the extent of their capacity. Cotion goods, the product of Coulend Mill, most as heavy brown absentings, are selling at 25c. He Loonard & Sons aperus cantita and to day at 50c. The Loonard & Sons aperus cantita and to day at 50c. The Loonard & Sons aperus cantita and to day at 50c. The Loonard & Sons aperus cantita and to day at 50c. The Loonard & Sons aperus cantita and to day at 50c. The Loonard & Sons aperus cantita and to day at 50c. The Loonard & Sons aperus cantita and to day at 50c. The Market for refused sugar avalenced. Tellow metal brought at anction 25 kpc., cash. Floor is fair demand. What steady; extrason price \$1.50 per 100 pointed for ballers' extra

News from New Orleans.

New Orleans, May 12, 1866.

The stommer George Cromwell and Evening Blar La
sally for Jew York. Among the passengers by the it
ter a W. R. C. King, salitor and couprietor of the Ne
Gricore French